

dark discal patch extending from the base to the top of the declivity and outwardly as far as stria 4, the scaling there being dark brown slightly variegated with grey; the sternum with rather thin fulvous scaling laterally and denser paler scales in the middle; the venter with very sparse whitish setiform scales.

Head with coarse confluent punctation that is not obscured by the scaling, the intervals between the punctures becoming sharp and prominent on the forehead; the scales fulvous and narrow, becoming noticeably broader on the middle line; at the junction with the rostrum a shallow transverse depression containing a deep median fovea, and a faint broad impression above each eye. *Rostrum* stout, cylindrical, moderately curved, longer than the prothorax in both sexes, slightly dilated at the apex, rugosely punctate and five-carinate as far as the antennae, the outer carinae being less distinct and undulating and the apical area closely punctate in both sexes. *Antennae* inserted at about one-fourth from the apex in the ♂ and about one-third in the ♀; joint 2 of the funicle a little shorter than 1. *Prothorax* subconical, transverse, gradually narrowed from the base to beyond the middle, then more rapidly so, the sides gently rounded and shallowly constricted near the apex; the basal margin shallowly bisinuate, the median dorsal lobe broadly subtruncate at the apex; the dorsum finely coriaceous, unevenly set with large punctures, which are deepest and most numerous in the dark basal triangle and towards the sides; a low boss-like elevation in the middle of the disk, from the top of which a low carina runs to the front margin; the scales narrow and elongate, interspersed on the fulvous area with white scale-like recumbent setae, which are blackish on the dark area. *Scutellum* oval, longer than broad, with confluent shallow punctation and fulvous setiform scales. *Elytra* broad, subtriangular, broadest at the roundly angulate shoulders, with regular rows of large distant punctures, the distances between them being as long as the punctures themselves, which become much shallower on the posterior declivity; the intervals broader than the punctures and finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7 and 9 being carinate and the others flat; the carina on 3 much higher than the others and deeply interrupted before the middle and more broadly so behind the middle, the other carinae complete; the scales on the dark area rather narrower and less dense than on the fulvous parts, the intervals with a row of recumbent scale-like white setae, and each puncture containing a white seta. *Legs* rugulose, with fairly dense fulvous scales intermingled with white setae; the femora each with a single stout tooth; the front and hind tibiae rather sharply angulate externally at the apex; the tarsal claws with a rather long sharp tooth. *Sternum*: the mesosternum hollowed and with a low prominence on each side between the middle coxae, the side-pieces finely aciculate, opaque, and closely and coarsely punctate; the metasternum shiny, with numerous fine punctures and scattered large ones, and with a strong oblique ridge between the mid and hind coxae. *Venter* very shallowly punctate, except at the base of the first and apex of the last visible ventrite, the latter being longer and flatter in the ♂ than in the ♀.

Length, 5.75–7 mm.; *breadth*, 3.5–4 mm.

BRAZIL: Bahia (*G. Bondar*).

Described from four specimens.

This species is very closely allied to *C. dimidiatus*, Champ., from Central America, but the latter differs in the following particulars:—the mesosternum is quite flat between the middle coxae; the metasternum is as coarsely and closely punctate as the mesosternum; the middle portion of the carina on interval three is much less elevated and the carina on five is evanescent on its basal third; the shoulders are less sharply angulated, etc.

Dr. Bondar has found this insect attacking the fruits of the guava (*Psidium guayava*), though the nature of the injury is not indicated.

Coelosternus granicollis, Pierce (1916).

Mr. G. Bondar states that this species attacks the stems of cassava (*Manihot utilissima*) at Bahia in Brazil. The species was described (with a good figure) from four specimens found alive in quarantine in Washington, D.C., in cassava stems from an unspecified locality in Brazil.

Mr. Pierce uses the generic name *Leiomerus*, Boh., for his species, rejecting *Coelosternus*, Schh., on the ground that the name was preoccupied by Sahlberg. It is true that the latter author described a species of *Coelosternus* shortly before Schönherr's "Dispositio methodica" appeared, for, as he clearly explains, he considered it desirable to follow Schönherr's new classification (with which he was obviously acquainted) even though it had not actually been published; and moreover he takes care to cite Schönherr as the author of the name of his insect. Sahlberg did not describe the genus *Coelosternus*, nor did he cite a type, and there can be no scientific justification for using the name otherwise than in the sense clearly defined by Schönherr. Further, the name *Leiomerus* was not established by Boheman, but was a MS. name of Chevrolat's which Schönherr rejected, merely quoting it in the synonymy of *Coelosternus glabrivostris*. The name should therefore be attributed to Pierce and sinks as a synonym of *Coelosternus*, Schh.

Subfamily ZYGOPINAE.

Piazurus papayanus, sp. nov. (Plate i, fig. 2).

♂♀. Integument black or piceous black, rather thinly clothed with brown and grey setiform scaling, the elytra with a few small indefinite patches of suberect black scales principally on intervals 2-4; the lower surface with more sparse pale setiform scales.

Head with a few coarse punctures on the vertex and a line of single scales between the eyes. *Rostrum* strongly narrowed from the base to the middle and thence very slightly widening to the apex; the basal third very convex transversely, closely and strongly punctate, and with a low median ridge; the distal portion more flattened dorso-ventrally and very minutely and sparsely punctate. *Antennae* red-brown; joint 2 of the funicle nearly twice as long as 1, 3 equal to 4, and 5, 6 and 7 bead-like. *Prothorax* conical, a little shorter than its basal width, the sides straight and not constricted anteriorly; the basal margin strongly bisinuate and its median lobe shallowly sinuate; the dorsum with a very high tubercular elevation on the median line in front of the middle (Pl. i, fig. 2, a) and a very faint median costa running from it to the base; the dorsal sculpture mainly hidden by the scaling, but consisting of unevenly distributed minute punctures, which are denser towards the sides, and a few much larger punctures, which are mostly confined to the anterior half and especially on the slopes of the prominence; the supracoxal carina distinct. *Scutellum* ovate, with minute shallow punctation and very short setae. *Elytra* ovate, broadly rounded behind, with the shoulders prominent, and the dorsal outline strongly convex; the deep striae containing large punctures which gradually become evanescent behind, the septa between them often subgranular, and each puncture with a horizontal setiform scale projecting from its anterior edge; the intervals rather broader than the striae, with numerous very closely placed and usually transverse granules, which become smaller behind but are absent on the basal half of intervals 7-9, and a very low transverse elevation not far from the base on intervals 2-4; each interval with a single row of short recumbent setae, which are not easily distinguished from the scaling. *Legs* finely punctate and rather thinly clothed with pale narrow scales; the anterior pairs of femora not toothed; the hind tibiae without an ante-apical spine on the inner edge. *Venter* with a large U-shaped impression in the middle of the first visible ventrite.

Length, 9.5-10.25 mm.; *breadth*, 4.75-6 mm.

BRAZIL: Bahia (G. Bondar).

Described from four specimens.

The larvae of this insect are stated by Mr. Bondar to bore in the leaf-stems of the papaw (*Carica papaya*).

This species belongs to Dr. Heller's subgenus *Pseudopiazurus* (1906) and is very closely allied to *P. obesus*, Boh., which, however, has the granules on the elytra rather widely spaced and nearly round, and the scales are appreciably longer; the thoracic prominence is a little lower; and in the male genitalia the struts of the median lobe are broadly spatulate at the apex, whereas in *P. papayanus* they are almost linear.

In the present species the median lobe of the male aedeagus (fig. 3) is not in the form of a chitinous tube, but is entirely membranous above, the ventral portion forming a broad subquadrate shovel-shaped chitinous trough, the apex of which is broadly truncate and bears on its lower surface a large patch of long hairs on each side; the median struts are formed as a continuous extension of the thickened edges

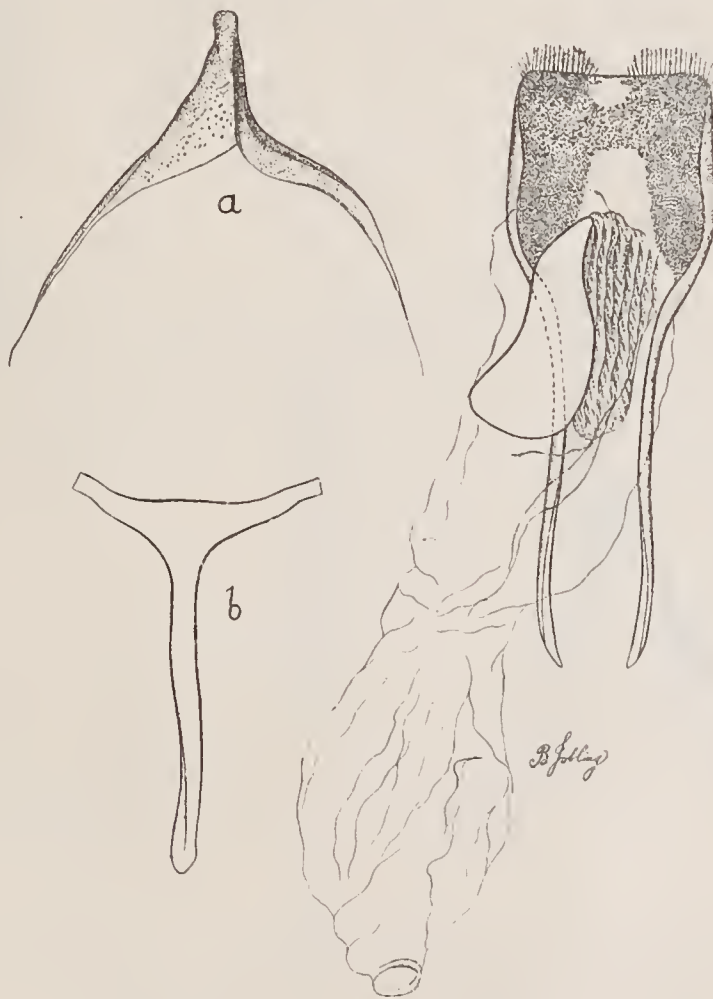


Fig. 3. *Piazurus papayanus*, sp. n., male genitalia: a, tegmen; b, spiculum.

of the median lobe, and are rather more than half as long again as the lobe itself, being only slightly widened dorsoventrally at the apex. The uneverted sac is very broad and extends for nearly half its length beyond the ends of the median struts; the portion adjoining the median lobe contains a large chitinous plate (0.5 mm. long) shaped like a bird's wing, broadest (0.2 mm.) near its internal end and